

Fair tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature; northerly winds, becoming variable.

NO. 560.

## MR. BONNER STRIKES BACK

Objects to Being Characterized as a Liar by Mr. Rockhill.

## REITERATES HIS FIRST CHARGE

Declares if the Assistant Secretary Avers That He Never Wrote Such Letters to American Consuls as Mr. Bonner Asserted, He Tells a Deliberate Untruth.

To the Editor of The Times:

Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, former Assistant Secretary of State and who is still acting as assistant to Judge Day, who now fills that office, has characterized me in the public prints of this and other cities as "an egregious liar." He denies in the strongest language, coupled with personal reflections upon me, that he ever wrote or caused to be written, any letters to any American consul in Cuba containing expressions which could, by the widest stretch of imagination, be distorted into such language as I read from the stage of the Columbia Theater last Sunday afternoon. He declares that no proof can be produced showing that he has ever been guilty of such an act during his term in office.

Mr. Rockhill is in a position to know whereof he speaks if he asserts that no record of such communications from him can be found at the State Department. It will not, however, avail him to attempt to make this question a matter of personal vanity between himself and me. We all know that the diplomatic conscience is necessarily flexible and the diplomatic memory is exceedingly convenient.

I am not at liberty to publish the details of this remarkable diplomatic transaction, but I shall be very happy to turn over all the facts in my possession to the proper authorities, and I am very much mistaken if an investigation will not soon be begun by a power which is capable of compelling the truth from the most obstinate and sacred precincts of the State Department itself.

I have absolute knowledge that Mr. Rockhill did write the letters which I quoted on Sunday. And I am not alone in this knowledge. There are gentlemen now in this city whose long public service and spotless integrity place them above the shadow of suspicion, who also have personal knowledge of the truth of my assertions, and there are officials of the State Department itself who, if need be, can give their testimony to the same effect. It is well-known that in matters of this kind the State Department has never preserved that record for inviolate and sacred secrecy, which its chiefs would feign to claim for it. And Mr. Rockhill's preposterous efforts have been productive but beyond the reach of an investigating committee when other valuable public documents have appeared at its close of the last Administration. But the letters which I quoted are still in existence, and may be produced as evidence.

Mr. Rockhill has characterized me, I am told, as an "egregious liar." If he has been correctly quoted in the newspapers, I have only to say that he declares that he never wrote the letters which were read at the mass meeting on Sunday, he himself asserts what he knows to be a deliberate untruth.

JOHN STUART BONNER.

## SPAIN TAMPERS WITH MAILS.

Letters Arriving From Cuba Bear Evidence of Having Been Opened.

The dispatches in the morning papers announcing that the Spanish postal authorities have been detected tampering with the mails of foreigners and particularly with those of United States officials stationed in Havana, is but another incident that tends to arouse the fast-growing sentiment against Spain.

A prominent Democratic member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations said this morning that the dispatch was not in the nature of news to him. This Senator has had a great deal of correspondence with persons in Cuba, and all this mail, he said, reached him with the evidences apparent that the letters had been opened before reaching him. "The only way to stop this and other insults to the American Government," said this Senator, "is to take these fellows by the throat and choke the life out of them. Until that is done, and not until then, will Spain become decent and pay some little attention to the wishes of civilized nations."

## "HELEZEBUB" AND "HABES."

Young Woman's Inscription on a National Cemetery Register.

Richmond, Va., May 18.—Nothing definite can be learned in regard to the reports that a well-known negro woman has been arrested for defacing the National Cemetery register at Seven Pines. It is known that on the register a young woman wrote "Helezebub" under the space for names, and under the space for residences she wrote "Habes."

It is understood that a warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of a young woman to whom suspicion points, but the authorities refuse to give out the name. Denunciations of one sort or another at the National Cemetery have been quite common of late, and severe measures are being resorted to to break up the practice.

## H. B. CHAMBERLIN'S DEATH.

Long Bicycle Ride Up a Hillside Caused Heart Disease.

London, May 18.—It is learned that the cause of the death of H. B. Chamberlin, formerly of Denver, Col., who died at Staines, in Middlesex, on Sunday, was heart disease. Mr. Chamberlin was riding a bicycle, and had just reached the top of a long, steep hill, when he fell from his wheel and died almost immediately.

Financial Troubles Caused Suicide.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 18.—Frederick E. Tuel, aged sixty-six, was found dead this morning in the cellar under his furniture store. It is supposed that he committed suicide, and that financial troubles was the cause. He served as a member of the board of excise, and was also a member of several German societies. Tuel was found hanging from a beam.

12-inch Boards, Cent. Foot, Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

## SOME OF THE LUCKY ONES.

Nominations Sent by the President to the Senate.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: William W. Morrow, of California, to the United States circuit judge, for the Ninth judicial circuit; George Morgan Thomas, of Kentucky, to be solicitor of internal revenue; Paced Assistant Engineer Frank H. Eldridge to be a chief engineer in the Navy; Samuel G. Morse, of Washington, to be agent for the Indians of the Neah Bay Agency, in Washington.

## STOCK EXCHANGE SCANDALS

Federal Grand Jury Investigating Alleged Irregularities.

## POSSIBILITY OF ARRESTS

Charges That Certain Members Evaded the Rules by Receiving Salaries on Account of Work Done for Discretionary Brokers—Questionable Transactions.

New York, May 18.—The Federal grand jury has about finished an investigation of charges made by local postoffice inspectors and urged by some of the more conservative members of the New York Stock Exchange, which leaves no doubt that certain members of the exchange have been systematically evading the rules by doing business for discretionary brokers at a salary, thus making themselves liable to suspension.

It was said yesterday that at least three brokers, who have hitherto borne excellent reputations, had become implicated and that when the grand jury had finished its investigation of the accounts of the firms would proceed against them. There is also a possibility of arrests being made.

It is declared that, with few exceptions, the discretionary brokers who recently quit business either destroyed their books or took them out of the State investigation of the methods of these men in consequence would result in nothing, notwithstanding the destruction of the books would be prima facie evidence of guilt.

Their certain affiliation with brokers who are also members of the stock exchange, however, will reveal how far the supposedly reputable concerns are entangled with the "begs" brokers by the compulsory production of the accounts of the firms with standing. Should it then become evident that the suspected brokers have been "muzzling" sales it may be possible to reach them by civil process and thus enable their victims to recover part of the money lost.

## TALCOTT TRIAL TESTIMONY

Good Character of the Accusing Children Proved in Court.

The Defendant's Lawyer Sharply Criticizes the Youths Who Have Testified Against the Prisoner.

When the Talcott case was called again in the police court this morning at 11 o'clock, Assistant District Attorney Mulwony called a number of witnesses to testify to the good character of the children. Mrs. Park, Ann Elliott and Mrs. Allen so testified.

The defendant was then recalled to rebut the testimony as to the alleged offer of \$500 to stop the case, made last Friday. "Did you offer \$500 to Hartley, as stated by him?"

"I did not," answered Talcott. "I said that I would not have had the children dragged into the court for \$500. How could I offer that money, when the case was at that time going on?"

District Attorney Mulwony at this point directed his address to the jury. He referred particularly to the demeanor of the defendant while on the stand. He spoke of the utter depravity of Talcott even while testifying on the stand; the oaths he had used while answering the questions put to him. This, he claimed, but fit the character of one who could be guilty of such conduct as the defendant at the bar was charged with.

Reverting to the theory of blackmail advanced by the defense, Mr. Mulwony called particular attention to the fact that Addie Garrison, Phoebe Hartley and Tillie Melton were in no wise connected with the alleged blackmailing scheme of the boys, Roy and Saxton, and Missed who discovered the defendant with Julia Garrison and Emma Melton. Mr. Mulwony went thoroughly into the testimony which had been given for the Government, and then rested the case for the present.

Mr. Carrington, for the defense, opened with the statement that he had intended to rest his case without argument, but upon more mature deliberation had changed his mind and would present his side of the case to the jury. He read from authorities to show that in twelve cases of felonious assault and kindred cases alleged, but one was found to be true. Such cases, he said, were "easy" to bring, harder to prove and still harder to disprove.

He stated that he was the champion of these young girls, and he hoped that when this case was decided these children would be shown to have only told an untruth, but would go forth proved pure and innocent. A falsehood may be lived down; such a condition of affairs as here alleged, never.

Mr. Carrington laid particular stress upon the fact, which the jury had probably noticed, that the best possible testimony in such a case, and testimony easily obtained, was the statement that he had intended to rest his case without argument, but upon more mature deliberation had changed his mind and would present his side of the case to the jury. He read from authorities to show that in twelve cases of felonious assault and kindred cases alleged, but one was found to be true. Such cases, he said, were "easy" to bring, harder to prove and still harder to disprove.

Nice White Pine, dressed, 2 cents a foot. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

## AN ACT OF INTERVENTION

View Taken of the President's Cuban Relief Message.

## THE RUBICON IS CROSSED

Administration Senators Inform Their Colleagues That Mr. McKinley Is Preparing to Take Decisive Action—Interest in the Situation Is Growing.

Administration Senators were busy today circulating quietly among their colleagues, and assuring them that the mere fact that the President, in his message yesterday, did not make any reference to the war, per se, did not necessarily lead to the conclusion that he was not giving that question his very serious and painstaking consideration.

The intimation was thrown out that the message was but a prelude to greater things that would follow, and the inauguration of a far more vigorous policy than has been apparent up to this time. That the message was so construed by Administration Senators was pointed out in the Times yesterday. Official confirmation that such conclusions are correct is at hand today.

The Cuban situation has not quieted down on either side, although the proceedings of the outset in the Senate today were very tame. It is, however, but the calm that precedes the storm. The subject will be discussed several days, and some enthusiastic speeches are still to be made, with here and there an occasional apology for Spain and an endorsement of the course that barbarous government has pursued.

There are, however, serious-minded people who do not think that the action of the Administration yesterday does not mean more than is apparent on its face. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee view the situation with complacency, and say the lesson which is to free Cuba is beginning to work on the minds of the Cuban people. Gradually the confusion is being reached that the act of the President in officially recognizing the state of war in Cuba, by advocating measures of relief for those who are suffering by reason of the existence of that state of war, assumes a more important position than at first seemed to be the case.

It appears, according to the judgment of men versed in international law, as an act of intervention which, if it shall go unchallenged by Spain, must of necessity lead to more stringent measures in the near future. As Senator Morgan put it, the President has crossed the Rubicon, he has burned the bridges behind him, and could not now recede if he so desired.

To Spain, this crossing means the first advance of a movement that will ultimately overwhelm her, and wrest from her the Queen of the Antilles, her last possession on the continent which she at one time ruled with absolute and unimpeded sway.

What shall be done with the island after the domination of Spain has been overthrown is a question that is thus early being asked by men high in public places. The idea of annexing it as a State in the Union is repugnant, and will hardly be considered. The best opinion is that the United States should establish some sort of a protectorate or permit the people to establish their own independent government, the United States guaranteeing the obligations the island government may incur for that purpose and taking possession of her custom houses until the debt is liquidated.

It has been suggested, however, that in no way would the United States stand as sponsor for this island if she violated the laws of nations. While we would prevent any power from seizing the island or assuming authority over it, this Government would not seek to prevent a just punishment that might be inflicted upon her for her violation of the rights of others. This was illustrated in the case of Nicaragua when the British seized the custom house at Corinto and collected the indemnity demanded, releasing her hold on that republic when the debt had been paid.

The United States would probably deal summarily with the island should it perpetrate any outrages upon our own citizens or their property. Revolutions will probably come and go in Cuba, even if she had her independence, as they do in other South American countries, but the people would at least be free of the domination of European powers.

The Administration men lay such stress on the importance of the report of Judge Calhoun that they have almost succeeded in convincing their associates that the President will take some definite step when this report shall have been received. As the debate on the Morgan resolution is now proceeding, with the delays that will be the result of the report of Judge Calhoun, it is probable that there will be ample time to hear from Judge Calhoun before the resolution reached him and the ten days elapse within which he must either approve or disapprove of the resolution granting belligerent rights.

In that event the course of the President would be clear. He could sign the resolution and send it back to Congress with a ringing message that would arouse the country and send a thrill of patriotic joy throughout the whole land.

It is known that the President has been discussing this matter with several men in whom he has the utmost confidence. Many of these men are not in public life. He has been, it is said, feeling the business pulse.

The petitions in New York yesterday and now on its way to Washington will have much weight with the President. It represents the thought of the business world of the great metropolis, and asks the President to do something to stop this war and prevent the further devastation of business interests on the island in which the capital of Americans is invested.

The business interests of New York at last awakened to a realization of the situation. Instead of crying out against anything that looks like interference they now see that the only way to bring peace is to intervene and end the struggle. Light and common sense has at last percolated into the brain of the business world of New York city, and when that monetary center cries aloud for intervention the time seems to be opportune for positive action.

All witnesses agree that Spain's chances of subduing the insurgents are so remote as to be impossible of success. The President is said to have studied the situation from every point of view. He is quoted as saying that when he believes the time is ripe he will act in no uncertain manner. His interference will then be on the

high grounds of protection to American lives and property, and he cannot be charged by the Spanish government with having responded to the clamor of a mere "sentiment." This is the situation as summed up by one of the members of the Senate committee who has been in almost daily conference with the President on this grave subject.

high grounds of protection to American lives and property, and he cannot be charged by the Spanish government with having responded to the clamor of a mere "sentiment." This is the situation as summed up by one of the members of the Senate committee who has been in almost daily conference with the President on this grave subject.

## LIMITING THE RESERVE

Senator Stewart Gives Notice of a Tariff Amendment.

He Does Not Want the Cash in the Treasury to Exceed, at Any Time, Fifty Millions.

Following the introduction of resolutions and petitions this afternoon in the Senate the regular business was taken up in its order upon the calendar.

The concurrent resolution calling upon the President to bring to the attention of Brazil the claim of Helen M. Fielder, executrix of Ernest Fielder, was read with amendments and passed.

The Senate passed bills authorizing the construction of a far more vigorous policy than has been apparent up to this time. That the message was so construed by Administration Senators was pointed out in the Times yesterday. Official confirmation that such conclusions are correct is at hand today.

The Cuban situation has not quieted down on either side, although the proceedings of the outset in the Senate today were very tame. It is, however, but the calm that precedes the storm. The subject will be discussed several days, and some enthusiastic speeches are still to be made, with here and there an occasional apology for Spain and an endorsement of the course that barbarous government has pursued.

There are, however, serious-minded people who do not think that the action of the Administration yesterday does not mean more than is apparent on its face. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee view the situation with complacency, and say the lesson which is to free Cuba is beginning to work on the minds of the Cuban people. Gradually the confusion is being reached that the act of the President in officially recognizing the state of war in Cuba, by advocating measures of relief for those who are suffering by reason of the existence of that state of war, assumes a more important position than at first seemed to be the case.

It appears, according to the judgment of men versed in international law, as an act of intervention which, if it shall go unchallenged by Spain, must of necessity lead to more stringent measures in the near future. As Senator Morgan put it, the President has crossed the Rubicon, he has burned the bridges behind him, and could not now recede if he so desired.

To Spain, this crossing means the first advance of a movement that will ultimately overwhelm her, and wrest from her the Queen of the Antilles, her last possession on the continent which she at one time ruled with absolute and unimpeded sway.

What shall be done with the island after the domination of Spain has been overthrown is a question that is thus early being asked by men high in public places. The idea of annexing it as a State in the Union is repugnant, and will hardly be considered. The best opinion is that the United States should establish some sort of a protectorate or permit the people to establish their own independent government, the United States guaranteeing the obligations the island government may incur for that purpose and taking possession of her custom houses until the debt is liquidated.

It has been suggested, however, that in no way would the United States stand as sponsor for this island if she violated the laws of nations. While we would prevent any power from seizing the island or assuming authority over it, this Government would not seek to prevent a just punishment that might be inflicted upon her for her violation of the rights of others. This was illustrated in the case of Nicaragua when the British seized the custom house at Corinto and collected the indemnity demanded, releasing her hold on that republic when the debt had been paid.

The United States would probably deal summarily with the island should it perpetrate any outrages upon our own citizens or their property. Revolutions will probably come and go in Cuba, even if she had her independence, as they do in other South American countries, but the people would at least be free of the domination of European powers.

The Administration men lay such stress on the importance of the report of Judge Calhoun that they have almost succeeded in convincing their associates that the President will take some definite step when this report shall have been received. As the debate on the Morgan resolution is now proceeding, with the delays that will be the result of the report of Judge Calhoun, it is probable that there will be ample time to hear from Judge Calhoun before the resolution reached him and the ten days elapse within which he must either approve or disapprove of the resolution granting belligerent rights.

In that event the course of the President would be clear. He could sign the resolution and send it back to Congress with a ringing message that would arouse the country and send a thrill of patriotic joy throughout the whole land.

It is known that the President has been discussing this matter with several men in whom he has the utmost confidence. Many of these men are not in public life. He has been, it is said, feeling the business pulse.

The petitions in New York yesterday and now on its way to Washington will have much weight with the President. It represents the thought of the business world of the great metropolis, and asks the President to do something to stop this war and prevent the further devastation of business interests on the island in which the capital of Americans is invested.

The business interests of New York at last awakened to a realization of the situation. Instead of crying out against anything that looks like interference they now see that the only way to bring peace is to intervene and end the struggle. Light and common sense has at last percolated into the brain of the business world of New York city, and when that monetary center cries aloud for intervention the time seems to be opportune for positive action.

All witnesses agree that Spain's chances of subduing the insurgents are so remote as to be impossible of success. The President is said to have studied the situation from every point of view. He is quoted as saying that when he believes the time is ripe he will act in no uncertain manner. His interference will then be on the

high grounds of protection to American lives and property, and he cannot be charged by the Spanish government with having responded to the clamor of a mere "sentiment." This is the situation as summed up by one of the members of the Senate committee who has been in almost daily conference with the President on this grave subject.

high grounds of protection to American lives and property, and he cannot be charged by the Spanish government with having responded to the clamor of a mere "sentiment." This is the situation as summed up by one of the members of the Senate committee who has been in almost daily conference with the President on this grave subject.

## CHAPMAN QUITE CONTENT

Prison Presents No Great Hardships to the Millionaire.

## HIS FIRST DAY AT THE JAIL

Three Luxurious Meals Provided From a Crack Hostelry—Elegant Furniture Makes His Cell More Than Comfortable—Books and Papers for His Delightation.

Seated comfortably at a table in the large airy corridor of the District jail, his pearl-colored Fedora tilted back on his head, a fat Havana in his mouth and a foot-high stack of newspapers in front of him, Broker Chapman this morning scarcely presented the picture called up in the mind by the word imprisonment.

"I was just reading the account in your publication of my imprisonment," he said to The Times representative who called, pointing to the paper which he had laid aside at the approach of the visitor.

"This is much better, I think, than sacrificing one's principles, and I think the American people appreciate my position."

"How is the air of freedom outside?" was his first question. "It must be very pleasant," he added, with a half sigh. "I guess, however, I can stand this for a month."

In truth, Mr. Chapman, or "No. 328," as he is called by his jail title, might be in a much more unpleasant situation.

His cell, which is a double one, measuring eight by ten feet, is fitted up with furniture from the Arlington Hotel. It contains a rosewood chifoniere, a three-quarter brass bedstead, provided with fresh linen and a new mattress, a quartered oak washstand and two chairs. In addition a nursery refrigerator has been provided, in which have been placed crackers and a supply of little delicacies, from which the "prisoner" can regale himself should he feel so disposed.

That his feet might not be offended by the stone floor of the cell, his friends have covered it with matting, upon which a supply of little delicacies, from which the "prisoner" can regale himself should he feel so disposed.

But for the barred door and windows he might imagine he was in his old quarters at the Arlington, and really the only difference is, as one of his friends laughingly remarked to him this morning, the latter has plastered walls and the former has not, which in summer would make the cell decidedly preferable.

Manager Bennett, of the Arlington, sent down with the rest of the furniture yesterday a large easy chair and a reading table, but as the door of No. 68 "apartment," which the broker will occupy for the next month is only twenty-eight inches wide it was found that they could not be taken in.

This morning, however, Mr. Bennett bestirred himself and found a chair and table, which could be folded, and this afternoon they were added to Mr. Chapman's stock. A number of table and toilet utensils in cut-glass and silver, were also sent down.

Although the recalcitrant witness confided to his friends that if necessary he could put up with prison fare, he will have to undergo no such hardship, as it had been arranged to him this morning that the prison authorities that his meals could be provided from the outside. Accordingly, three times a day a carriage is sent from the Arlington containing the best that the hotel affords, to supply the table of the stock broker, while the other prisoners look on enviously from their dens of dirt and soap suds.

Accompanying the meals is sent an experienced waiter who sees to it that the terrapin and duck are served in a manner befitting the educated palate of the stock broker.

When he arrived at the jail at 4:30 o'clock yesterday Mr. Chapman went through precisely the same formalities as any other prisoner. He was first searched and all contraband articles taken charge of by the warden, to be returned upon the expiration of the term.

He was then asked the regulation questions and the answers recorded upon the register. The answers opposite his name are: Age, "fifty years"; color, "white"; sex, "male"; nativity, "New York"; number, "328." In common with the other prisoners the last entry is to be Mr. Chapman's title in the jail the next month, or twenty-five days if his sentence is shortened for good behavior.

After the new has been complied with, the prisoner proceeded to his cell, accompanied by his lawyers and Mr. Roosevelt. According to the rules of the institution his visitors were obliged to leave Mr. Chapman in a short time, and he was left alone to ponder upon his novel surroundings.

Aside from friends who first accompanied him to the prison, he was allowed the privilege of seeing the distinguished prisoner behind the bars, as in future he will receive all his visitors in the corridor.

Mr. Chapman spent his time after 5 o'clock in reading and chatting with Warden Leonard.

At 6:30 his first meal arrived from the Arlington. It was a dinner consisting of little neat clams, consommé, sweet breads, green peas, wild duck and currant jelly, tomato salad, ice cream and cake noir. His appetite did not seem to be affected by his imprisonment, for he ate very heartily.

He retired early in conformity with the rules, and was again bright and early this morning. His breakfast was waiting for him, and after eating, he took a tour of the building. This morning he received a number of visitors, among whom were the sugar magnates, Havemeyer and Seney, Gen. Stone and Mr. Bennett.

The latter brought an additional stock of newspapers and two books, one of which was a dissertation upon "Checkers."

Mr. Chapman's tour of the jail this morning was to such good effect that when the reporter called the broker was able to point him about and point out to him the beauties of the structure.

"I have not been in many jails," he said, "but this is by all odds the best I have ever seen. It is clean, roomy and secure. I am told by my physician that it is also very healthy, except in regard to malaria, and to starve out if I am taking six grains of quinine daily."

As to my being here, I think I am perfectly in the right. I am not a sugar refiner. I am merely a broker who was invested with business and I think my position is as sacredly confidential as a physician's or a lawyer's and that I have no more right to divulge my clients' business.

"For my adherence to this belief I am serving this term of imprisonment."

Alabama Flooring, all one color, 20 cent Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

## HALLUCINATIONS OF A HATTER.

Giovanni Bella, Fearing the Mafia, Flees to the Mountains.

Newark, N. J., May 18.—Somewhere in the Orange Mountains an Italian clothed only in an undershirt is hiding from imaginary foes.

The man is Giovanni Bella, a hatter, who boarded in Forest street. For several days Bella had declared that his life was threatened by the Mafia. After going to bed last night he got up and left the house, leaving all of his clothes on a chair beside the bed. Just before midnight residents of the locality saw an almost naked man running toward the mountains. A searching party is looking for him.

## PASSPORTS FOR OFFICERS

Secretary Sherman Rescinds an Order Made by Olney.

## CAN GO ABROAD FOR STUDY

Under the Cleveland Administration Army Men Had Been Debarred From These Privileges—Joseph L. Cepero, Released From a Spanish Prison, Sails for This Country.

For many years it has been the custom of Army officers who could afford it to apply for leaves of absence to go abroad for the purpose of studying military tactics in European countries. The knowledge thus obtained has invariably been of very great service to young officers, and has done much to promote the efficiency of the American Army.

These searches for knowledge of the profession of arms were purely voluntary and entailed no expense upon the Government, and no trouble further than to issue special passports which would entitle the holders to greater privileges than ordinary passports.

When Mr. Olney became Secretary of State he decided to put a stop, as far as possible, to this custom, and he issued an order which provided:

"Hereafter the State Department will issue special passports requested by the War Department, to officers going abroad, only to be put to use tending to increase the efficiency of the military service, and not for purposes of purely private or personal convenience."

This order effectively put a stop to young officers going abroad, unless sent officially by the War Department, and deprived them of the opportunities afforded in Europe of perfecting their military education. Many complaints were made by Army men against the order, but Secretary Olney refused to rescind it.

Today Secretary Sherman rescinded the order, and is causing a circular to that effect to be prepared for circulation in the Army, and in the future Army officers by applying to the War Department for a special passport, will be provided with one by the State Department. Secretary Sherman will not grant special passports for which application is not presented through the War Department.

Joseph L. Cepero sailed from Havana May 13 for this country. His release from Fort Cana was ordered some time ago, but the necessary legal requirements were not arranged until May 13, when he was discharged from custody. He is one of the American citizens who had been arrested for political reasons.

Secretary Sherman today received the business men's petition in behalf of Cuba. He will examine it carefully and lay it before the President. The details of the petition have been printed in The Times.

## THE CHURCHMAN'S LEAGUE.

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting of That Body.

The Churchman's League held its annual meeting last night at Epiphany Church. Mr. Melville Church presided and Bishop Satterlee made an address. Secretary E. F. Looker read the third annual report of the executive committee, and the treasurer, Dr. W. P. Young, reported that the finances of the organization were in good condition. The committee on nominations for membership reported fifteen new applications, among whom was Engineer Commissioner W. M. Black.

Rev. S. H. Elliott, D. D., chairman of the committee on resolutions, spoke of the bill introduced in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and upon his motion Dr. W. P. Young was appointed chairman.

A communication from the secretary of the conference of church clubs, in New York, in regard to organic federation of clubs all over the United States, was read, and a resolution was adopted to adopt delegates to be sent to a convention to be held in Cincinnati in 1898, was referred to the executive committee for action.

The following officers were nominated and unanimously elected: President, Melville Church; vice presidents, Cecil Clay, John A. K. Lewis, Lewis J. Fox, secretary, Edward F. Looker, treasurer, Dr. W. P. Young; executive committee, Lewis J. Fox, J. A. Aspinwall, Josiah B. Perry, J. B. Elliott, Arthur S. Browne, Henry C. Whiting and Edward F. Looker.

## PUGILISTIC MAYOR GLEASON.